

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2009 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)

Question 5

Analyze artistic and literary responses to industrialization over the course of the nineteenth century.

9–8 Points

- Thesis is explicit and fully responsive to the question.
- Organization is clear, consistently followed, and effective in support of the argument.
 - Essay must explicitly analyze European artistic AND literary responses to industrialization.
 - Essay must address several artistic and literary responses and link them explicitly to industrialization.
 - Response is in the proper chronological context (1800–1914).
- Essay is well balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at some length.
 - Stronger essays in this category should devote nearly equal attention to both literary and artistic responses.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by multiple pieces of relevant evidence.
 - Essays in this category should address several artistic and literary responses that emerged during different periods in the nineteenth century.
 - Essays in this category may NOT rely exclusively upon the use of socioeconomic observations and political tracts as literary evidence.
- May contain errors that do not detract from the argument.

7–6 Points

- Thesis is explicit and responsive to the question.
 - Theses in this category should address with some specificity a few appropriate responses to industrialization.
- Organization is clear and effective in support of the argument but not consistently followed.
 - Essay must analyze European artistic AND literary responses to industrialization.
 - Essay must address at least two artistic and literary responses and link them to industrialization.
 - Response is in the proper chronological context (1800–1914).
- Essay is balanced; all major topics suggested by the prompt are covered at least briefly.
 - Essays in this category should address both literary and artistic responses.
- All major assertions in the essay are supported by at least one piece of relevant evidence.
 - Essays in this category should attempt to address artistic and literary responses that emerged during different periods in the nineteenth century but may not cover multiple periods.
 - Essays in this category may rely solely upon the use of socioeconomic observations and political tracts as literary evidence.
- May contain one major error or several minor errors that detract from the argument.

5–4 Points

- Thesis may be underdeveloped or not fully responsive to the question.
 - In essays in this category, the thesis must move beyond a simple paraphrase of the prompt and should address a specific response.
- Organization may be unclear but is still effective.
 - Essays in this category may conflate artistic and literary responses but must link at least one response to industrialization.
 - Response should mostly be in the proper chronological context (1800–1914).
- Essay shows some unevenness; some major topics suggested by the prompt are covered superficially.

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Question 5 (continued)

- Most of the major assertions in the essay are supported by least one piece of relevant evidence.
 - Essays in this category may only address the early nineteenth century.
- May contain a few errors that detract from the argument.

3–2 Points

- May contain a weak thesis or a thesis that merely repeats/paraphrases the prompt.
- Organization is unclear and ineffective.
- Essay shows serious imbalance and/or may only identify artistic OR literary movements with little or no linkage to industrialization.
- Essay may contain little relevant evidence.
- May contain several errors that detract from the argument.

1–0 Points

- May contain an exceptionally banal thesis, or there is no discernable attempt at a relevant thesis.
- Little discernable organization or may be completely off topic.
- One or none of the major topics suggested by the prompt is mentioned.
 - Essays in this category may be a narrative of industrialization with little to no linkage to artistic or literary responses.
- Little or no supporting evidence is used.
- May contain numerous errors that detract from the argument.

Industrialization caused responses in both arts and literature. Over the course of the 19th Century, industrialization caused changes in the arts and literature resulting in the emergence of Romanticism, Realism, and naturalism.

Industrialization caused changes in arts in form of Romanticism. In Romanticism, artists portrayed scenes of landscape, nature, and rural life. This was a reaction against industry. People and artists started to get reject the environment which the industrial revolution created. They sought to display nature as a beautiful, but also destructive force. This can be seen through romantic paintings in which a ship is shipwrecked or an avalanche or a storm. Other paintings could show the beauty of nature. These paintings show glorified landscape views of nature. Yet some painters show human achievement overcome these harsh forces of nature. An example of this is the painting *Wind, Steam, and Train* in which a train is passing through a storm displaying the triumph of industrialization over the forces of

nature. Romanticism is therefore a response towards industrialization.

~~Another form of~~ A form of literary response to industrialization is realism. Realism sought to show ~~first~~ society without emphasizing or glorifying parts of it. The realist movement sought to display the dark and ~~unattractive~~ underdeveloped parts of society. The first realistic novel was Madame Bovary and which showed society as it is. Other authors such as Zola sought to openly talk about prostitution, sex, and the conditions of the lower class. Since industrialism had created more migration, and more migration into cities created less living space, industrialism created cities with an overcrowded population living in areas of bad sanitation and poverty. This was the theme of major realistic writers. They attacked poverty and ~~sanitation~~ and what poverty created — prostitution, crime, begging, etc. Therefore, realism is a response to industrialization.

The final response to industrialization is shown in the art form of naturalism. In naturalism, just like realism, artists depict images of life under industrialization just as it is.

Naturalism ~~is~~ could be considered the artistic equivalent of realism in literature. Naturalist paintings therefore tend to show the dark and horrid parts of society usually caused by poverty. Prostitution, crimes, human conditions, etc. were the focus of naturalist artists. Their artwork did not incorporate exaggeration of ~~lowlife~~ of earlier art forms. Naturalist sought to show the public the horrible sides of society caused by industrialization and migration.

During the industrialization in Europe in the 19th century, Romanticism showed nature and rural life as well as the triumph of human achievement. Naturalism depicted images of society just as ~~the~~ it was — horrid, poverty, (dull-mood). Just like naturalism in art, realism in literature attacked the "darker" side of society such as prostitution (Zola). These art and literary forms ~~was~~ depicted pictures and wrote books in response to industrialization and its effects.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering
on this page as it is designated in the exam.

5B1

Industrialization was vital to the emergence of modern European powers. Countries that did not industrialize faced hardships, while those who did prospered. Yet not all was positive concerning industrialization; it was met by an artistic and literary backlash that depicted it as something terrible.

When England began to industrialize, its first major city to play a role in the movement was Manchester. What was once a small town ~~soon~~ became an over-crowded and bleak environment complete with factory smog that filled the air everywhere ~~one~~ went. Artists saw the iniquity of such environments and longed for the green country sides that once made up their small-town homes. They depicted cities such as Manchester as gloomy and desolate despite over-crowding. The main focus was the monstrous factory; the wicked thing that instilled so much melancholy in their lives. Paintings were filled with black and grey, evoking the perspective of a smog-surrounded observer. People in the images look lost and devoid of any human spirit, which had been crushed by ~~the~~ laborious day jobs and ~~was~~ a disgusting environment.

Portrait of city dwellers shows over-crowded areas with all the people's daily burdens depicted as well. And a ~~so~~ common theme; no one is smiling. The industrial revolution did not inspire a colorful or happy artistic movement. Romantic, Existentialist, and realist artists would later counter this with illustrations of nature in its most pristine form, often without a human in sight. For them, industrialization triggered a longing and fascination for the beauty of the natural world without man-made interferences.

Literary response to industrialization also revealed in the wonder of nature and ~~the~~ what it could do for the human spirit. Existentialist thinkers such as Henry David Thoreau led the counter culture of the 19th century which stressed the importance of getting in touch with nature and avoiding the over-crowded cities of day-to-day urban living. Such writers also ~~from~~ wrote of finding spirituality away from the city and people, because if one is looking for ~~divinity~~ divinity and peace in life, they will surely not find it in the pits of man made machinery and the brutal urban atmosphere.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering
on this page as it is designated in the exam.

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Part C

Thursly, industrialization in the 19th century
spawned two very different artistic and literary
movements; one side depicting every day life
in the man-made hell ~~that~~ that is the
industrial city, and the other which went
to meadows to ~~escape~~ escape that hell
and express themselves through the natural
world in all its un-touched glory. Both sides
reveal a period of time in which the
world was changing forever, ~~but not for the~~
~~better but so~~

In Europe, industrialization allowed many advancements to be made in the society. Many industries developed, many inventions were made, and machinery ~~the machine~~ became common for the production of goods. ~~People~~ People ~~reacted~~ reacted in ~~different~~ different ways to industrialization in Europe.

As industrialization occurred, more and more people began to work in factories. However, the factories had terrible conditions. Because of the overflow of people and uncleanness, people faced dangers. The factories ~~were not~~ ~~not~~ did not have good sanitary conditions, and people often had to work long hours with little payment. Many people responded to this by writing works that revealed these horrible conditions or asking the government for reforms. Eventually, many laws and acts were passed by the government to maintain good sanitary conditions, provide fair payment, and ~~regulate~~ put limitations on work hours and requirements.

In addition, there were people who ~~opposed~~ ~~were~~ were against industrialization because it violates nature. ~~Moreover~~ Industrialization consisted of a lot of ~~material~~ destruction of nature.

and use of machinery. ~~These~~ These people made works about how the ~~a~~ nation was becoming "corrupt" due to industrialization. Also, many people had complaints about how machines were taking over the ~~work~~ works that ~~was~~ were once done by hand.

In contrast, there were people who believed that industrialization was beneficial to the nation. These people claimed that ~~industrialization~~ industrialization allows economic and social growth because ~~it~~ of mass production. The machines provided cheaper, faster, and more efficient ways of producing goods. Therefore, products were cheaper, ~~and more~~ more abundant, and available for the purchase by a bigger range of people. These people, who ~~supported industrialization~~ believed that industrialization is beneficial, created works that showed the positive side and tried to create more inventions/machinery/advancements. Also, supporters of industrialization created works that supported ~~specific~~ or described specific ~~economic methods~~ ^{or policies}, such as mercantilism, capitalism, and laissez-faire. For instance, Adam Smith wrote "The Wealth of Nations", which was influenced by industrialization.

People had different responses and thoughts about industrialization, which led to the creation of a variety of works.

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY
2009 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)

Question 5

Sample: 5A

Score: 8

The thesis in this essay is fully responsive to the question and indicates a causal link between industrialization and the rise of "Romanticism, Realism, and naturalism." The essay uses the term *naturalism* to refer to realist painting, but this misstatement does not constitute an error; it actually functions as a point of interpretation. The essay addresses three movements with some degree of effectiveness and contains specific evidence to substantiate the following: a painting by Turner (even though the title named is incorrect), *Madame Bovary*, and works by Zola. The essay finishes with a nice conclusion that reiterates its major interpretive points. It did not receive a score of 9 because it contains some generalized information and lacks some specificity.

Sample: 5B

Score: 4

The thesis in this essay is underdeveloped and a little simplistic (industrialization led to artistic and literary responses "that depicted it as . . . terrible"). The response does contain a useful, if somewhat general, discussion of how cities like Manchester were depicted in art. It also notes how Romantic artists turned to the study of nature. The references to both Thoreau and Existentialism are problematic and off task.

Sample: 5C

Score: 1

This essay does not contain a relevant thesis that addresses the question. While it does focus on reactions, it does not relate them to literary or artistic responses. This is a good example of an essay that functions primarily as a narrative of industrialization and provides little relevant evidence. It includes one brief reference to the literature on industrial conditions, but this is not sufficient to bump the essay into a higher score category.